

FRANKFORT.

Appointments by the Governor.
Andrew McKinley, Esq., of Jefferson county, to be Register of the Land Office, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Elisha A. Macurdy Esq.
F. S. J. Ronald, Esq., to be Tobacco Inspector for the city of Louisville.

Andrew McKinley Esq.
It will be seen, by the announcement in our paper, to day, that Gov. Powell has appointed this gentleman Register of the Land Office, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Elisha A. Macurdy. Mr. McKinley has accepted the office, and will immediately enter upon the discharge of its duties. He is a gentleman of fine ability—of the most pleasing and courteous manners. We predict that he will discharge the duties of the office to which he has been called with promptness, assiduity and ability, and to the satisfaction of the people. He is a noble, warm hearted and liberal gentleman.

A better appointment could not have been made. We welcome him to Frankfort and wish him a pleasant and popular administration of his department.

Mr. W. K. Taylor, formerly of this city, has been appointed agent for the Covington & Lexington Railroad. Mr. Taylor is a gentleman of universal popularity, and this road has been fortunate in obtaining an agent whose urbane deportment and polished manners have ever won for him the good wishes of all with whom he is acquainted.

FIRE.—The house of Mr. John W. French, near Stedmanville, in this county, was entirely consumed by fire on Sunday last, together with the contents, with the exception of one or two articles of furniture. Mr. French and family were absent at church—the negroes were also absent at the commencement of the fire, and before any one could reach the scene of destruction, the house was well nigh consumed. It was supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

COURT OF APPEALS.

THURSDAY, Sept. 28.
52nd Day.
CAUSES DECIDED.
Williams v Black, Henderson; affirmed.
Deake v Drake, Fayette; do.
Greenwell v Greenwell, Union; do.
Edmunds v Dallen, Livingston; do.
Farley v O'Neil, Crittenden; do.
McIntire v Steele, Livingston; reversed.
Goodman v Gould Campbell; do.
Smith v Smith, Cumberland; do.
Berry v Moore, Harrison; do.
Denny v Wickliffe, Nelson; petition for a rehearing overruled.

ORDERS.
Wallis v Caldwell, Hickman; affirmed.
Good v Bayless, McCracken—were argued.
Friday, Sept. 29th, 1854.
(33d Day.)

CAUSES DECIDED.
Hume v Williford, Boone; affirmed.
Newgate v Dills, Mason; affirmed.
Banning v Banning, Franklin; affirmed.
Merritt v Bragdon, McCracken; affirmed.
Wood v Bayless, McCracken; affirmed.
Wallis v Caldwell, Hickman; reversed.
Ashberry v Chappel Harper, Louisville; reversed.

ORDERS.
Joyce v Redd, Louisville; petition for a rehearing overruled.
Johnson v Long, Louisville; affirmed.
Moss & Co., v Grady, Woodford; rehearing granted.

ORDERS.
Ben. Monroe re-appointed reporter of the Decisions.
Miles v Watson, Fulton; do.
Doremus v Same, Fulton; do.
Shaw v Tyler, Fulton—were argued.
Morse v Morse, Graves; do.
Gardner v Gardner, Graves; do.
Andrews v Barnett, Graves—were argued.

Monday, Oct. 2d 1854.
55th Day.
CAUSES DECIDED.

Shaw v Tyler, Fulton; affirmed.
Phillips v Thomas, Graves; affirmed.
Micheaux v Grogan, Calloway; reversed.
Jury v Steele, Caldwell; reversed.
Scheffert v Halbert, Louisville; Opinion modified and petition overruled.
Lloyd v McCawley, same ordered.

Martin, Guardian, vs McDonald—Kenton.
Martin, who was appointed guardian of McClelland, by the Probate Court of Clermont county, Ohio, filed his petition in the Kenton, Ky., Circuit Court against McDonald, who had been appointed guardian of the same infant by the County Court of Kenton county, Ky., for the recovery of money derived from the rents of a house and lot in Covington, and from the administration of the ward's father.

The petition alleges the appointment of the plaintiff as guardian, by the court aforesaid, is the acceptance of the appointment; his giving bond with security, in the penalty of \$1,100, to guarantee, &c.; and that his ward was a resident of said county, at the time of his appointment, &c. The petition also avers the defendant's appointment, &c., and that he had in his hands at least \$200 belonging to the ward. He files with his petition an authentic copy of the record of his appointment, &c., in Ohio.

The defendant answers, making various defenses. The plaintiff demurred to the answer, and the record states that the demurrer was heard, and the demurrer to the petition sustained.

Judge Greenhaw held—
That according to the rules of pleading, the demurrer to the answer involved the validity of the petition, (the Code of making no alteration in this respect,) and that the only question is the sufficiency of the petition.

By the 17th section, 2d article, Revised Statutes, page 376, the guardian of a non-resident minor is authorized to apply by petition, to complete a guardian of the same minor in this State, to pay out the personal estate of his ward;

which will be done, the Court being first satisfied by documentary evidence, that the foreign guardian has given bond, with security, where he qualified, to account for all the estate of the minor which may come to his hands. The Court say, that the requirements of the Revised Statutes seem to be fully presented by the petition, and a *prima facie* right made out for a recovery against the defendant, and that it was therefore erroneous to have adjudged the petition bad on demurrer.

That no question of fraud in the appointment of the guardian, the sufficiency of the bond, &c., or the actual residence of the ward in Ohio, and the like, are proper subjects of inquiry on demurrer. It is sufficient that a *prima facie* right to the funds in the hands of the defendant be shown.

Floyd's heirs and adm'rs vs McCauley's adm'r, &c. Louisville Chancery Court.
[The following principles were ruled by Justice Silies in the course of his opinion in this case.]

1. The 9th section, act 1835, establishing the Louisville Chancery Court, (3 Statute Law, 157) authorizes the Marshal of that Court to execute process "throughout the State"; and the 10th section, same act, permits him to appoint, by his warrant, a bailiff, "specially to execute any precept named in said warrant."

2. Sec. 100, Code Practice, requiring by whom process shall be served, and when served by any one appointed by the officer to whom it is directed, that his affidavit endorsed thereon "shall be proof of the time and manner of service," applies as well to bailiffs appointed by the Marshal of the Louisville Chancery Court as to other persons—for, see Code of Practice, sec. 674, requiring that the proceedings in the Court of which he is Marshal, shall conform to its provisions respecting equitable proceedings subject to modifications specified in 3d chap. Pitt 14.—Therefore the bailiffs appointed by the Marshal of the Louisville Chancery Court must verify their returns by affidavit in respect to time and manner of service.

3. The 10th sec. Code of Practice, prescribes that "where the defendant is an infant, under the age of fourteen years, the service must be upon him, and upon his father or guardian, or, if neither of these can be found, then upon his mother, or any white person having," &c. The return in this case, (in which the proof shows several defendants to have been under the age of fourteen years) without pretending to state that the father or guardian could not be found, only shows a service upon the infant and mother. The Court say, that they are not prepared to say whether such a return, if made by a sworn officer with the presumption of a discharge of duty in his favor, would be sufficient, but when made by a mere agent of the officer, not under the oath, in whose behalf no such presumptions arise, it is wholly insufficient as to the infants named.

The decree of the inferior Court, based upon the return as indicated above, this Court say, as to the parties concerned, is void, and direct the same to be set aside.

Judgement reversed.

Later accounts from Mexico state that the Republic was in a miserable condition—that the people did not know from day to day in what to place dependence. Santa Anna himself kept retired, and the impression was that he would be obliged to abdicate. Great dissatisfaction existed among the populace and the troops.

The most authentic accounts state that Alvarez was marching with a large and increasing force towards the city of Mexico, and that he was determined to possess the capital.

A letter of late date from Acapulco states that Santa Cruz had pronounced in favor of Alvarez, and the people were ripe for revolution, and were much dissatisfied with the distinction of Santa Anna.

The accounts from various parts of the interior of Mexico were indicative of an extremely unsettled state of affairs.

NEAR FORT MYERS, FLA., Sept. 28.
Bowlegs is not anxious to renew hostilities. He says he will not emigrate to the West, but will die in Florida. He will molest no one, but if attacked will fight to the last.

His entire force is insufficient in numbers. He cannot master two hundred warriors; still the country is such that that number would seriously annoy any force sent against them. Many of the Floridians hereabouts think it would be as well to let these people have their own way a few years longer, and death and emigration (for some go off every year) will soon thin their ranks that they will be entirely powerless. The late 253. Shepherd was not known as a candidate until this morning. There is something very mysterious about this—but "nothing is known."

PADUCAH, Sept. 30.
The steamer Malta sunk at noon yesterday at Big Hurricane Island. One cabin and twenty or thirty deck passengers are supposed to have been lost.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 30.
In the municipal election to-day the vote stood for mayor—W. B. Shepherd, of the firm of W. B. Shepherd & Co., bankers, 1,188; Thos. Hale 253. Shepherd was not known as a candidate until this morning. There is something very mysterious about this—but "nothing is known."

New York, Sept. 30.
Capt. McLeary, of the bark Mary Morris from Glasgow, reports that on the 18th of August, at 15 lon. 16, he saw the hull of a large iron vessel, painted black, and bright red bottom, apparently Clyde built, three or four compartments. The wood work was entirely burnt. He sent a man on board, who reported seeing the machinery. The next day he found a full female figure-head seven feet high, has a wreath on the head, with great stripes on the dress, and hands extended.

It was the impression that it was the wreck of the City of Glasgow, but she had no such figure head as that described.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 28.
The steamer Orizaba has arrived with Mexico due to the 19th.

Count Bonifon was executed on the 12th of August.

Some further details of the insurgents are reported.

We have nothing further concerning General Alvarez.

Intubide, secretary of the Mexican legation, was passenger in the Orizaba.

We have further news from Texas.

There was a terrible storm on the coast of Texas, on the 18th. It raged for four days and destroyed an immense amount of property and several vessels. Many lives were lost. Matagorda was totally destroyed, with the exception of three houses.

The crops of cane and cotton were nearly ruined.

Accounts from Brownsville are to the 14th. The revolution was gradually progressing, and it was reported that Monterey was in possession of the rebels.

SENTENCED.—The two negro boys whose conviction we noticed in our last paper, were, on Saturday last, sentenced to be hung on the 24th of November next.—Paris Citizen.

Kentucky Conference.
The following is the list of appointments made by the Kentucky Conference of the M. E. Church South, held at Mayville:

LEXINGTON DISTRICT:
Presiding Elder—John G. Bruce.
Lexington—Sam'l Adams.
Frankfort—John H. Linn.
Versailles and Georgetown—John Miller.
Nicholasville—to be supplied.
Jesseamine and Woodford—H. J. Perry.
Winchester—Robert Hines.
Paris and North Middleton—F. T. Phillips.
Sterling—John R. Eads.
Oxford—Wm M. Vias.
Liberty—Jedediah Fisher.

HARRISBURG DISTRICT:
Presiding Elder—Thomas N. Ralston.
Harrisburg—W. D. Trainer.
Danville—Daniel Stevenson.
Perrysville—Hamilton P. Johnson and W. E. Wilson.

LANCASTER—J. F. W. And.
Richmond—Sam'l L. Robinson.
Madison—Jesse Bird.
Concord—W. G. Jones.
Crab Orchard—Jonathan Thomas.
Salvisa—J. C. Thompson.
Maxville—Wm H. Price.
Chaplin Mission—to be supplied.

SHREVEPORT DISTRICT:
Presiding Elder—J. S. Bayless.
Shreveport—W. C. Dandy.
Shelby county—W. C. Amore.
Simpsonton—G. W. Brush.
Taylorville—Geo W. Merritt.
Bloomfield—A. P. Scruggs.
Lagrange and Westport—B. J. Crouch.
Floydsburg—J. R. Hall.
New Castle—John F. Vanpelt.
Bedford—S. S. Jeering.
Lockport—Thomas Hall.
Lawrenceburg—to be supplied—J. Sandusky, superintendent.

FRANKLIN DISTRICT:
Presiding Elder—J. S. Bayless.
Franklin Springs—Preston Bond.
Agent for the Kentucky Conference Tract Society—W. M. Grubbs.

COVINGTON DISTRICT:
Presiding Elder—W. M. D. Abbott.
Covington—Scott street, J. C. Harrison, souls chapel to be supplied.

NEWPORT—W. T. Spruill.
Alexandria—John S. Scott.
Falmouth—D. W. Axline.
Millsburg—Sam'l Veach.
Cynthiana—John James.
Carlisle—W. J. Salvey.
Carrollton—Joseph Road.
Warsaw—Milton Piles.

OWENSON AND EAGLE MISSION—James H. Nix.
Crittenden—Thomas K. Rusk.
Barlingford—T. P. C. Shelman.
Cincinnati—to be supplied.
Editor Ladies' Companion and Sunday School Visitor—L. D. Huston.

MAYVILLE DISTRICT:
Presiding Elder—J. W. Cunningham.
Mayville—E. P. Buckner.
Germantown—R. E. Siddobottom.
Minerva—L. G. Hicks.
Sardis—to be supplied—T. F. Vanmeter, superintendent.

ORANGEBURG—Carle Babbitt.
Lewis—E. M. Cole.
Flemingburg—John H. Hardy.
Poplar Plains—F. T. Johns; J. B. Bravan, superintendent.

SHARPSBURG AND BETHEL—H. C. Northcutt.
Owingsville—J. C. Minor.
WEST LIBERTY DISTRICT:

Presiding Elder—B. Johnson.
Pikeville—W. T. Benton.
Prestonsburg—W. E. Littleton.
Jackson Mission—D. B. Cooper.
West Liberty—to be supplied.
Irwin—C. T. Hill.
Letcher and Perry Mission—to be supplied.
Highland Mission—to be supplied.

BARNESVILLE DISTRICT:
Presiding Elder—J. W. Ridgell.
Barnesville—L. D. Parker.
Manchester—to be supplied.
Somerset—W. H. Winter, A. Minor, superintendent.

LONDON MISSION—T. J. Godby.
Williamsburg Mission—John L. Gragg.
Yellow Creek Mission—to be supplied.
Mt Pleasant Mission—to be supplied.
Mt Vernon Mission—to be supplied.
Transferred to Louisville Conference—George W. Smiley.

The next Conference will meet at Danville, Ky.

DRUTAL SPIRITS OF CALIFORNIA.—The San Francisco Herald gives a description of a walking feat which eclipses any cold blooded sports we ever read of.

A man named Hughes, for a wager of \$1,000, proposed to walk eight consecutive hours without stopping or doing anything else. The feat was performed on a plank fifteen feet long and three feet wide, and during four days and three nights, five hundred dollars were taken at the door. Bets were freely offered that he would not live to accomplish the task, but "pale and jaded" the footman walked on, and the account says he was evidently determined to accomplish the task he had engaged to do, or die.

We copy from the Herald the last part of the scene and his subsequent treatment.

As the clock struck midnight, it was evident that the pedestrian found it almost impossible to keep awake. All sorts of noises were made—clapping of hands, knocking of canes on the walls, etc., for the purpose of rousing him; at last it became necessary to whip him pretty smartly. During the last half hour, it was a cessary to have two men walk on each side of him to keep him on the plank. Hughes was dressed in tights, with strong shoes, and kept his feet in his mouth all the time in or under his tongue that his mouth might keep moist by the saliva and the necessity of drinking obviated. He ate and drank very little during the whole eighty hours. He was very much swollen yesterday, and described the sensations he felt in his feet as five hundred pins and needles were sticking in them. When the time expired, he was taken off and placed in a wine bath, and covered up in blankets. He was then allowed to sleep for ten minutes—then awake for the same length of time, allowed to sleep for twenty minutes, and so on, increasing the time. If this precaution was not adopted and if after the performance of the feat, he had been allowed to sleep any length of time, it was more probable that he would never awake again.

During the performance of the feat, Hughes made a good deal of money by the operation. He looked very much jaded and worn out. His legs are greatly swollen, and his feet presented the appearance of huge lumps. He walked at a pretty good pace all the time, making an average of 2 miles an hour. It is calculated that he walked at least 249 miles from Tuesday, 2 P. M. without once stopping or sleeping. It is certainly one of the greatest examples of human endurance that has ever transpired.

Some time since a noted pedestrian set out to perform a similar feat, but after the expiration of sixty hours, he fell asleep, out of which a discharge of artillery was not sufficient to arouse him.

From the Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer.

The Illusion seen by Professor Elliott.
As we promised our readers yesterday, we will now attempt to give an idea of the optical illusion seen by Mr. George Elliott, last Wednesday, in his ascension from this city. In order to do so, however, to be understood, we presume we shall be freely excused in commencing with a short preface.

After he ascended about three thousand feet, he discharged some five pounds of his ballast, when he shot on forward and upward with amazing rapidity till he began to approximate the clouds. He then discharged about five pounds more of sand, the remainder of the bag, when he again darted upward among the clouds, which were so dense as to exclude all terrestrial objects from his view, and of course he was lost to all observers below.

These discharges of ballast were distinctly seen by his visitors, and on the first occasion some one exclaimed that the balloon had burst.

While among the clouds, he said it seemed to him as if he was in the midst of a large ground glass globe, some two or three hundred feet in diameter, against the side of which opposite to the sun, the shadow of the Lady Isabella rested, some five or six times larger than the corporeal one. About half way between him and the shadow, which seemed as if resting on the glass wall, another balloon was seen of a size between the shadow and the real one, resting as if in a vacuum, which displayed every color faithfully of the original. He then saw another Elliott, clad and with feathers like himself, and seemingly self-like. He then extended one finger or more, or whatever he did, this figure duplicated exactly. When he would cause his balloon to oscillate, this balloon would move exactly like his.

When he threw out more ballast to elevate himself, this figure sank down instead of rising with him; and when he rose above the clouds, into the rays of the unclouded sun, he left the mimic aeronaut below him.

In the rays of the sun above the clouds he found it so warm as to perspire freely, a state of heat never before experienced at this height, nearly twenty-four thousand feet, where the air is very rarified, and generally very chilly. He then opened the valve for the purpose of descending, and as soon as he sank one or two thousand feet, which he ascertained by barometrical indications, he felt as if he had entered an ice-house, and a chill seized his whole person.

Here he again met his mimic aerial voyager; whom he kept in company for some time, for philosophical motives.—Whenever he moved sideways, this mimic gentleman would move in the same direction, but when he moved up or down, the duplicate would move in a directly opposite way; and when he concluded to descend, moved upward until the tri-colored flask was out of sight, when he could see the car and the aeronaut still standing in it, as if in a basket attached to nothing. He still kept looking, his head was Reberspierre, and finally piece by piece, his body and at last his feet, and basket ascended out of sight.

Professor Elliott says that he has been up a hundred and one times, but never saw any thing in the form of an illusion like this before; and he asks the opinion of the scientific and learned, as to the probable cause of this remarkable phenomenon, for the information of the public.

SPECIAL NOTICES.
Kentucky Penitentiary.
NOTICE.
We take this method of informing our customers, and the public, that on and after the 1st day of October next, we shall cease to keep accounts against any one. All work must be paid for before it is taken from the prison yard. We cannot depart from the Cash Principle in any case whatever, as the prison accounts will be made out up to that date, and placed in the hands of officers for collection, unless previously settled.

NEW FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.
We are now receiving direct stock of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of RICH, FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS. My stock cannot be excelled for cheapness and beauty. My customers and friends are invited to call.

Under Old Fellows Hall, Broadway, Frankfort, Ky.

I. P. BLACKWELL.
Sept. 2, 1854.
The condition of the stomach is of vital importance. No man, woman, or child can be healthy unless the work of digestion is regularly, thoroughly, and vigorously performed. With three-fourths of civilized society, this is not the case. And yet the remedy is within the reach of all. Hood's's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, is a sure cure for indigestion and all the ailments of the stomach as well as the fountain of health and vigor. Let the victim of dyspepsia or indigestion in any of its forms, try it, and we guarantee a good appetite, physical vigor, firm nerves, sound sleep by night, and increased cheerfulness by day.

Holloway's Pills, a most excellent Remedy for Bilious Complaints and Indigestion—A Captain in the mercantile service, who traded many years between the Bahamas and Florida, suffered for a considerable time from bilious attacks and indigestion, depression of spirits, bordering on melancholy, a sinking at the pit of the stomach, also an unnatural craving after substantial food; he paid an immense sum of money for medical advice without obtaining any benefit; however extraordinary it may appear, he was cured in less than six weeks, by taking Holloway's Pills, and for the last two years he has not felt the least symptom of bile, indigestion, or disordered liver.

The Closing Scene.
THE series of Grand Gift Concerts, being given by RAYCLIFFE & DEBOE, and J. R. GOLLADY, will terminate the 14th day of October, at which time the distribution of the prizes will be made. There will be a Concert in Louisville every night up to that date. A Prize Ticket entitles the holder to two admissions to the Concert. Among the presents to be distributed, are two fine, Rosewood Piano Fortes, worth \$450 and \$500. A magnificent suit of furniture, splendid Family Library, seven or eight Gold Watches, numerous Musical Instruments; Music Books, Engravings &c.

Tickets may be had with a catalogue of the prizes from H. Goodwin, Daguerrian artist, Frankfort, or by addressing Ratcliff & Deboe, Music-dealers, Louisville Ky.
Price of tickets \$1. Drawing to take place in Louisville.
Oct. 3, t d

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A List of Letters
REMAINING in the Post Office at Frankfort, September 30th, 1854.

Ares, Pincay
Arnold, Richard
Abbott, Wm or J J
Amos, J
Armstrong, miss Mary
Arnold, miss Sarah
Brown, miss Sara
Bacon, miss M A
Boyl, J H & Wm
Blanton, Wm L
Blackaby, James
Bennet, Alex
Bladesboro, W B
Butler, A P
Clark, Henry (col'd)
Colley, Edward
Church, W F
Church, W B
Church, miss Louisa
Clifford, John
Carter, miss Nancy
Cook, James F
Dawling, James
Daniel, miss Belle (3)
Flusser, Judge
Flinn, James
Flint, James P
Feeder, J D
Graham, Jas W
Gibson, E
Gallagher, Jao
Gasker, J W
Gates, Noah
Gibson, James
Grady, Dr James
Haden, Mr
Head Ben
Hardin, James
Harrison, J H
Huber, Chas
Hercynus, Sam
Hudson, M
Johnston, Mrs Mary
James, miss Betty
Kinsan Jao A
Kennedy, miss Mary
Lockett, Jao H

Lovridge, Fred
Lander, J H
Lowe, Mrs M J
Mabae, D H
Moore, James
Marup, Hunt
Mury, Peter B
Mayhall, miss M J
McDaniel, miss Nauey
Miller, Mrs S J
Medaniel, Elex
Muir, Patrick
McDaniel, Mrs Betsey
Nickles, Franklin
Oliver, Wm (2)
Overby, John
Peck & Howe, messrs
Payne, Thos Y
Pallum, Wm S (2)
Prescott, Charles R
Plaster, William
Perry, Chas R
Picher, miss Nancy
Quinn, Felix
Ryan Mary (2)
Rodgers, miss M A
Rumals Mrtly
Rogers Sam'l
Rogers, Wesley
Spark, J P
Shely, James
Scott, Hiram
Sams, Westley
Stribling, P
Spaulding, James
Saunders, Harriet
Sm th, Mrs Rebecca
Simpson, Henry
Suinn, Mrs E L
Smith, Benj
Terry, Joseph
Todd, L H
Tutt, Stephen
Tracy, John
Tutt, Mourning
Wilson, James
White, miss M
Wells, Berry.

Foreign List.
Dooley, Edward
Gallagher, James
Harner, Peter
Mehley, Philip.

Miscellaneous.
Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "B. F. JOHNSON, P. M."

A KNOW-NOTHING YARN.

All creation and the balance of mankind were, early one morning, aroused from the dullness of sleep by the sound of a bell, which was rung by the town of East Natick, by the cry of—
 "What's that? When did they come?"
 "How many are they?" "What do they look like?"
 "Did you see 'em?" "Are they human critters?"
 "What are they going to do?"
 "Who?" "What?"
 "The Know-Notthings!"
 "Know-Notthings?" says a native.
 "Know-Notthings?"

"Well, I'd give a f'ence to know," continued the native, "what in the world it's all about."
 "O, you haven't seen 'em, eh?" says a jolly, round-shouldered, bright-eyed individual, who, with other strangers, and natives of East Natick, were gathered in a knot about the depot, discussing the topic which in a single night, came, saw, and took the town. "Haven't seen 'em?"

"Seen who?" says the native.
 "The Know-Notthings."
 "Know-Notthings? Well, I kinder calc'late I has a few."
 "O, you are one of 'em, eh?"
 "Look a here, squire, if you don't want law be squintin' cross-legged in you hear 'o' said, I calc'late you'd better not say my education has been neglected in any such way."

"Not at all, my dear friend; I only predicted that you were a—that is, hang it! I mean, do you know what it is?"
 "Yes, I'll tell you what's out, squire."
 "Good; what is it?"
 "A writ agin Josh Pinden for brakin' the Sabbath all week flinders, playing kards in Deacon Dinkie's barn."

"Pah!" said the jolly man, "I don't mean that sort of writ; I suppose you are like the rest of these Know-Notthings, too sly, eh—to be caught?"
 "Sure, don't you chaw?"
 "Yes," said the jolly man.
 "And you know tobacco, then?"
 "Yes, I don't chaw."

"Git out! git in! kinder sharp-set, too, I calc'late. Now look a here, squire, I gin ten expect your from New York?"
 "I expect you are correct in your remarks."
 "Well, I knew you was; but I don't feller a mile off, you can, by kingdom. Now, I calc'late there's something 'goin' on, that's a fact—all-fadder row around this yer town, this mornin', 'bout somethin' a feller never hears."

"Ah, that's what I was comin' at. Now, they say, you've got a new invention—a new-fangled society, or a new order, party, or sect, or something that's bound to get Christendom in an uproar; how is it?"
 "Oh, yes; when they goin' to begin it, squire?"
 "Oh, you git out, sly dog, and you one of 'em!"

"What the fellow that's goin' to raise sin and break things?"
 "I don't know; I only ask you—continued the squire; "I only ask you for information, you see."
 "Well, now, look a here, a feller never made much by a dot-dotted ignorance in this kind of universal liberal and general education; and a feller lates too come right down and confess he don't know nothing, that's a fact; but, squire, I've got new knowledge, the corn, a-and; it's no use talkin'; but poor my buttons low apple sass, if I want, as poor a feller as I be, gin six ten shillins and upward low know what's kinder busted around here."

"Would you?"
 "Wouldn't I? By golly, squire, I guess your feller kin't tell us all about it?"
 "I'm just the man that can."

"I know you be! Grea-t kingdom, let's hear all about it!"
 "His-s-h," said the humorous man, "his-s-h, I've been soundin' you!"
 "You don't say so?" echoes the citizen of Natick.

"Yes, sir; we have to be cautious."
 "Eh, yes," abstractedly responds the Naticker.
 "Can't speak out to everybody."
 "So."

"Yes, sir; now I know you're a good egg."
 "A good egg?"
 "Good egg—sound to the core!"
 "Sound?" wouldn't wonder, never all! but once in my life, then I had the darndest secret!" my time you ever did see, I reckon. Ever had the tick, squire?"

"Never, thank you."
 "Not at all, squire, you are quite welcome, as Uncle Nat said, when he shot the ingin."
 "Well, sir, now I'll give you a whisper, an idea of what's up; and if you love your country—"

"Ma?"
 "The land of the free, and the home of the brave!"
 "Grea-t Fourth of July! pitch in the big tick, squire."
 "Our own dear native land!"

"That's the ginger! go it, squire!" says Natick.
 "Well, sir; now you just follow me over to the hotel, so; now take a chair. Here we are; now I'll give you the secret. You see this is a grand secret society."
 "Eh, yes."

"And the greatest secret is to be adhered to. Now rise, hold up both hands, high above your head, so; now swear—"
 "Swear? can't dew it, squire—agin my religion."

"Are you an American?"
 "Am I? I ain't nat'ral, else, by Bunker Hill!"
 "Will you stand by your country?"
 "Will I? Yes, sir; till Gabriel toots his horn!"
 "Then swear that you will stand by the American flag, the stars and the stripes, and never reveal the secrets."

"Fourth of July, and Bunker Hill!" chimes in the excited Yankee.
 "That's it, good, good egg!" said the humorous man.
 "Now, sir, you are one of us, you are a Know-Notthing."
 "You don't say so?"

"Yes, sir; now we have some mysterious signs and countersigns, by which you can tell a brother of the society. When you see a man looking at you with his right eye shut, his hands in his pockets, and a cigar (should he be smoking) in the left side of his mouth—you may know he's a Know-Notthing."

"En, yes?"
 "Well, then, you go toward him, and shut your left eye, so; you bite your thumb, of the left hand, if he bites—"
 "Bites?"

"Yes, if he bites; if he is really one of 'em he will say something in a grumbling tone—something like 'what do you mean?' or 'do you mean that for me?' Then he bites, you see; then you advance close, and say, slowly 'nix a weed in a cully!'"

"Dutch, ain't it?" says Yankee.
 "Well, no, not exactly, it's our language. Then he'll say, 'what do you mean?' mind, he'll be very apt to say that, once or twice, sure. You really, 'nibs,' don't forget, 'nibs,'—sting his ribs cully!"

"Nibs, cully, how's nibs?" You then approach close up, that's the right eye, grasp his hand, and put your four-finger alongside of your nose, so. He'll then up and tell you all about it!"

"He will? How many feller in this town have joined this society?"
 "O, hundreds; nearly everybody you meet are members; it's raising the greatest excitement imaginable!"
 "Bouts Millerites? I was one of 'em."
 "Eats everything out, sir. Now here's the oath; you swear by this emblem—(elevating a boot-jack.)

"What a boot-jack?"
 "Yes, it looks like a jack, but it ain't; it's a blind a mystery; we swear by this. You put your fore-finger on your nose, shut one eye, and swear never to reveal these secrets, so; then your independence day! Now, to-night, there will be a crowd near the depot, about dark;

when the crowd moves, you follow; they will take you to the secret chamber, where you will learn more particulars. Now scout!"

"Eh, yes?" and Natick left.
 He had just got into the street, when a veritable sign met his eyes. A long-legged, double-fisted fellow, with but one eye in his head, stood gaping around, with his hands in his breeches! up goes Natick, shuts his eye, and pokes his closed eye, looked daggers with the other, and by the twitching of his lips seemed to be speaking, or doing something like it, inwardly.

"Nix a weed in cully!" says Natick, advancing.
 "What in yaller thunder d'ye mean?" says the one-eyed man.

"Nibs—sting his ribs, cully, how's nibs?" continued Natick, advancing, and placing his finger upon his long sharp nose, and grabbing at the stranger, who, mistaking the movement, no good, drew off, and put in such a "sout paw," that Natick doubled up and went down all in a heap—colly!

"Goll darn you, ain't you one of 'em? Why didn't you say so?" laws Natick, travelling into the hotel to find the Professor of Know-Notthings, and settle his hash! But Professor Price Morris had already left for parts unknown—Natick has been looking for Pete, for some time. JACK HUMPHRIES.

THE GREAT PLAGUE.—In Dickens' Child's History of England, volume two, we find the following respecting the Great Plague that prevailed in the seventeenth century in the city of London:

"For this was the year and the time of the Great Plague in London. During the winter of 1664, it had been whispered about that some few people had died here and there of disease called the Plague, in some of the unwholesome suburbs of London. News was not published at that time as it is now, and some disbelieved them, and they were soon forgotten. But in the month of May, 1665, it began to be said all over the town that the disease had burst out with great violence in St. Giles, and that the people were dying in great numbers. This soon turned out to be a wholly true. The roads out to London were choked up by people endeavoring to escape from the infected city, and large sums were paid for any kind of conveyance. The disease soon spread so fast that it was necessary to shut up the houses in which people were, and to cut off from communication with the living. Every one of these houses were marked on the outside of the door with a red cross, and the words—'Lord have mercy on us!' The streets were all deserted, grass grew in the public way, and there was a deadly silence in the air. When night came on, dismal rappings used to be heard, and these were the wheels of the death-cart, attended by men with veiled faces, and holding clubs in their hands, and carrying a bell, and crying in a loud and solemn voice—'Bring out your dead!' This corpse put into these carts were buried by torch-light in great pits, no service being performed over them—all men being afraid to stay for a moment on the brink of the ghastly graves. In the general fever, children ran away from their parents, and parents from their children. Some who were taken ill, died alone and without any help. Some were strangled or strangled by hired nurses who robbed them of their money and stole the very beds on which they lay. Some went mad, dropped from their windows, ran through the streets, and in their pain and frenzy, threw themselves into the river. These were not all the horrors of the time. The wicked and dissolute, in wild desperation, sat in taverns, singing, roaring songs, and were stricken as they sat, and went off and died. The fearful and superstitious persuaded themselves they saw supernatural sights—burning swords in the sky, gigantic arms and darts. Others pretended that at night, vast crowds of ghosts walked round and round the dismal pits. One madman, naked, and carrying a blazing ball of burning coals upon his head, stalked through the street, crying that he was a prophet, commissioned to denounce the vengeance of the Lord on wicked London. Another also went to and fro, exclaiming—'Yet forty days and London shall be destroyed!' A third swore the echoes of the dismal streets, by night and by day, and made the blood of the sick run cold, by calling out incessantly, in a deep, hoarse voice—'Oh, the great and dreadful God!'"

Through the months of July, August and September, the Great Plague raged more and more. Great fires were lighted in the streets, in the hope of stopping the infection, but there was a plague of rain, too, and it beat the fires out. At last the winds that usually rise at that time of the year, which is called the equinox, when day and night are of equal length all over the world, began to blow, and to purify the wretched town. The deaths began to decrease, and red crosses slowly disappeared from the facades of the houses, shops to open again, pale, frightened faces to be seen in the streets. The Plague had been in every part of England, but in close and unwholesome London it had killed one hundred thousand people."

The following account of a New Orleans Alderman, during the late riots, is quite a fair type of the personal experience of one of the people. We quote from the Crescent:

"Undoubtedly the riots of the last three nights have been very grave affairs, and better deserve a serious than a sportive treatment. Lightning, however, comes out of the darkest clouds, and laughter is sometimes provoked by very momentous matters. It was so last night in several instances that came under our observation. No one of them all, however, seemed to us so notable and original as that which emanated from a disinclined city functionary, whose predilections for peace are worthy of the staunchest Quaker communion. He was sought for at a somewhat late hour of the night for the purpose of obtaining an order relative to the riot, and was found—two-thirds drunk. In that happy state of obliviousness the imminence of the danger was strongly represented to him, and his exertions were requested for the suppression of difficulties. The old gentleman bloomed out like a mammoth cactus, and informed the solicitor that 'There was no difficulty; every body go to bed, and nobody would be killed; he had examined carefully; he drank rot-gut with both parties, and peaceable citizens and b—b—better gentlemen could not be found. The shooting was only for fun. If any body attacks you, ask them to drink and it will all be settled. Try it, I did.' And from his appearance we should think he had, and found it exceedingly sedative—on himself."

THE KANSAS SEAL.—We have just seen the seal of the Territory of Kansas engraved by Robert Lovett, of Philadelphia, according to the design of Governor Reader. It consists of a shield with two supporters and surrounded by a scroll motto, and is emblematic of the life of the pioneer and the agriculturist. The lower compartment of the shield contains the buffalo and the hunter—the upper contains the implements of agriculture. The left hand supporter is a pioneer with his moccasins, leggings, rifle and tomahawk; whilst on the right is the Goddess Ceres with her sheaf, and at their feet, and between them, lies a fallen tree and axe. The motto is a beautiful and striking allusion to the principle on which the Territory was organized, and consists of the "POPULUS VINCIT," translated, "The people win." The whole design is a work, well designed, highly suggestive, and excellent taste.—Eastern (Pa.) Argus.

GALVESTON, Sept. 22.
 We are happy to state that the yellow fever is abating rapidly in this place.

A heavy storm, which lasted for three days, occurred here. The water went entirely across Galveston Island, and a great deal of property has been destroyed in consequence.

New York, Sept. 27.
 The case of C. Durand vs. Com. Hollins, for the destruction of property at Greytown, was brought up in the Supreme Court to-day. The motion was to transfer the case to the U. S. Circuit Court.

A passenger on the train from Centerville race course was run over last evening. Papers were found in his pocket with the names of J. Lowry and W. Lowry.

Eddy won the \$2,000 race yesterday in four heats. Time, 2:31½—2:34½—2:30—2:31½.

ALBANY, Sept. 27.
 The seceders from the Prescol convention last evening adopted resolutions entirely radical in their nature, and calling for the meeting of a national convention at Syracuse in 1866 for the nomination of a President and Vice President.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.
 The Angel Gabriel was arrested last evening while attempting to speak, and this morning he was committed to jail, not being able to give bail to keep the peace. He has no sympathy in this quarter.

ADDITIONAL NEWS BY THE AMERICA
 The Crimea expedition is the largest in the annals of warfare. The fleet musters 35,000 sailors and 3,000 cannon. Among the land forces are 20,000 English, 25,000 Turks, and 10,000 Egyptians.

The English squadron left Varanasi on the 31st. The French General Archard and the Turks sailed on the 5th to join the British near the mouth of the Danube.

The debarkation will take place at Point Baba, where there are 15 fathoms water—once landed, they will entrench, next defeat the Russians in the field.

From the sea, Fort Constantine, mounting 110 guns, will be the principal object of attack. Prince Menschikoff conducts the defense of Sebastopol.

Sixty thousand men are in camp at Odessa, besides a full garrison in the city. A great many ships have been converted into fire-ships.

A new levy of ten men in every thousand has been ordered throughout the western portion of the Empire.

There are rumors that the French Admiral Hamelin opposed the Sebastopol expedition, and that Armand took the sole responsibility. Also, that sealed orders were on the way from France to stop the expedition; but these rumors are not generally credited.

Orders calling home the Baltic fleet to England caused apprehension that the Russian fleet will escape from the Baltic and commit devastation on coasts.

It is rumored that Admiral Sir Charles Napier wishes to resign. The Austrians entered Bucharest on the 6th and were formally received by Omar Pacha. It is reported that Omar and the Austrian commander subsequently disagreed.

There has been a complete rupture between Persia and the Porte. In the Czar's reply to the last note, he expresses surprise that Austria should have transmitted such proposals unaccompanied by any concessions on the part of the four powers, and he unconditionally rejects the proposals, and says that Russia has made every concession compatible with honor, and it only remains for the Czar to try events. The Emperor will avoid increasing the complications of the war, but will keep up energy all attacks from whatever quarter.

Prussia informs the German Diet that she never bound herself by the guarantee demanded by the Western Powers, and that she is resolved to remain strictly neutral.

The India mail has arrived at Trieste and brings dates from Calcutta to Aug. 12, Shanghai to July 15th, and Canton to July 20th.

India—Trade was favorable. China—Trade was very dull and great confusion existed. The insurgents had taken several places near and threatened Canton. All of the foreigners were protected by factories.

The yacht America is advertised for sale. The military exercises continue at Boulogne. On the 13th a sham battle was enacted. An invading army of 40,000 advanced from St. Omer to attack Boulogne, was met by an army of defense of 40,000, after an immense fire Boulogne was supposed to be taken.

The French Minister is recalled from Berlin and Ferdinand Barrot has been appointed in his stead. The cholera at Paris is rapidly abating.

The Republican party in Spain are extremely uneasy, and another outbreak is considered near at hand. The republicans are thoroughly organized throughout Spain, and programmes of their intended movements are secretly circulated.

Marquis d'Albaida is recognized as at the head of the movement. He keeps himself concealed. The Queen has arrived at Lisbon, whence she embarks for France.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 29.
 The State Fair closed this afternoon. The attendance to-day was equal to that of yesterday. The whole number of visitors are estimated at 250,000. In consequence of the large receipts, an addition will be made to the premiums, so as to double the amount. The plowing match came off to-day. Twenty plows entered, and the premium was awarded to Jacob Smith, of the Haverhill, and 1st to Jacob Blake, 2d to Robt. Blake. No plowing dish was delivered in consequence of the sickness of Mr. Meredith.

By the arrival of a steamer at Charleston, Havana letters are received containing the details of the Concha reception, which appears to have been very enthusiastic. Pizuela received his successor and escorted him to the palace and then retired to the country. Concha took his oath of office and was then presented with a carriage by his admirers.

Orders were given to place more Cabanas at the other forts. Kissane was delivered to New York officers to-day, and left on the afternoon cars for that city. There were but 12 deaths from cholera yesterday. The disease continues to abate and the alarm has entirely subsided, and strangers may safely visit the city.

FIGURATIVELY SPEAKING.—Brooks sent Smith a present of a painting of a pair of ducks, nicely finished in oil, and accompanied the gift with this note: "Dear Smith: I send you a present of game, which please accept—a pair of ducks—'real canvas backs.' Yours, Brown."

Smith acknowledged the gift, and in return, sent an engraving of "The Catching Green" in the West Indies, with his note as follows: "Dear Brown: Thank you for your ducks. I send you a nice dish—a 'plate of turtle.' Please accept. Yours, Smith."

A A modern writer on etiquette has decided it to be impolite for gentlemen to appear in the presence of ladies, in their shirt sleeves. Another writer, less modest, asks, "Why is it considered correct for ladies themselves to appear before gentlemen without sleeves at all?"

There is too much a distinction here, to admit of an opinion for "an not versed in these matters. We may be all, "vice of men's wearing pantaloons. It is evident that through this custom, ladies have gained their knowledge of the fact, or at least they have been led to suspicion, that gentlemen have legs.

INSURANCE AGENCY

OF THE
 ATNA INSURANCE COMPANY
 OF Hartford, Connecticut,
 CHARTERED 1819.

Capital-Cash, with a large Surplus.

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Merchants and property holders will find it to their advantage to give the undersigned Agency their application for insurance. Your attention is called to the examination of the following:

ATNA INSURANCE COMPANY,
 OF HARTFORD CONN.
 35TH ANNUAL STATEMENT JUNE 1, 1854.

Capital Stock, \$300,000.
 ASSETS.

BANK STOCK IN HARTFORD, at the market value, viz:
 Phoenix, \$35,400 00
 Exchange, 18,172 00
 Farmers and Mechanics, 25,600 00
 Hartford, 25,400 00
 Connecticut River, 10,500 00
 Hartford County, 5,400 00
 State, 630 00
 City, 8,225 00

\$731,027 00

BANK STOCK IN PROVIDENCE, R. I.:
 Eagle, 1,930 00

BANK STOCK IN NEW YORK, viz:
 America, 11,200 00
 North American, 10,300 00
 Republic, 18,800 00
 Commonwealth, 4,900 00
 Broadway, 13,920 00
 People's, 4,400 00
 Hanover, 9,500 00
 Mechanics, 10,800 00
 N. Y. Life & Trust Co., 16,000 00

97,520 00

SIX AND SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS of the Hartford and New Haven Railroad, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company.

Railroad Stocks, at market value, viz:
 Hartford & N. Haven \$62,500 00
 Hartford, Providence and Fishkill, 15,750 00
 Boston and Worcester, 10,800 00
 New Albany and Salem, 100 00
 Connecticut River, 14,000 00

103,157 00

MISCELLANEOUS:
 Connecticut River Stock, 1,000 00
 Real Estate in Hartford, Louisville, and Ann Arbor, 18,722 00
 Office Furniture and Library, 556 20
 Taste and premiums, 18,114 12

Balance due from Agents and others, \$38,870 04
 Balance due to Agents and others, 9,051 20

29,818 20

CASH ON HAND, 28,959 69

\$503,214 98

As it is very important for property holders, when they have determined to insure, to procure their policies with a company which can pay its losses promptly, with liberality, and in a spirit of good faith to the insured, and as the undersigned Agent feels that no similar corporation possesses these recommendations more highly than the ATNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, he takes the liberty of calling the attention of the citizens of this vicinity to these and other advantages they will secure by effecting their insurance with this old, responsible office.

FIRE INSURANCE

Effecting on Buildings of Merchandise, Mills, Factories, Warehouses, Stores, Warehouses, Bridges, and Personal Property generally.

Special attention given to the insurance of DWELLING HOUSES AND CONTENTS, FARM PROPERTY, & OUT BUILDINGS. Insures this description of property in a very favorable manner, for one, three, or five years. Also, INLAND INSURANCE against the Perils of Navigation, or damage to loss property in transit, is subject to, whether on the Rivers, Lakes, Canals, Railroads, or other modes of conveyance, both of Vessels, Steam or other Boats, Merchandise, Freight, and any other description of property.

All at rates of premium as low as consistent with the hazards taken. Losses Equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

Policies issued without delay. H. WINGATE, Agent, At Frankfort, Ky.

Sept 23—31

SUGAR.

24 HIDS. prime N. Orleans Sugar;
 3 cwt. Elm. Hail Treasuring Sugar;
 20 lbs. crushed, loaf and powdered Sugar;
 For sale by E. L. SAMUEL.

sept 26

COFFEE.

25 BAGS superior Rio Coffee;
 10 bags extra "Id Java Coffee;
 Just received and for sale by E. L. SAMUEL.

sept 26

BACON.

200 MACLIN'S extra sugar cured "lams";
 150 lbs. superior West cured hogged "lams";
 20 pieces good Shoulders;
 4,000 lbs. clear Sides;
 1,000 lbs. ribbed Sides;
 20 kegs prime Leaf Lard.
 All warranted, for sale by E. L. SAMUEL.

sept 26

SERVANTS BOOTS AND SHOES.

Over assortment of servants Boots and Shoes will be on hand for inspection, for sale very low at EVANS & CO.

Sept. 14

CANDLES.

30 BOXES Star Candles;
 20 half boxes Star Candles;
 15 boxes extra Star Candles;
 20 boxes Serenic Candles—for sale by E. L. SAMUEL.

sept 26

TOBACCO AND SEGARS.

20 BOXES Virginia Tobacco;
 20 boxes Choice Tobacco;
 25,000 German Cigars;
 10,000 superior Havana Cigars—for sale by E. L. SAMUEL.

sept 26

CEMENT AND LIME.

25 BBL'S H. draque Cement;
 80 bbls. Utica Lime;
 Received from Louisville, and sale by E. L. SAMUEL.

sept 26

TO THE PEOPLE.

BEING issued by the "best" insurance Company in the U. S., to the tune of Eight hundred certain, not old hand, sent but one way to recoupate our investment in Hartford—which is by selling great bargains for small profits and plenty of "em—Shoes Boots and Caps, Books, &c., cheaper than ever offered in this place. [Sept 14] EVANS & CO.

MOLASSES.

18 BBL'S Plantation Molasses;
 10 half bbls Plantation Molasses;
 10 bbls. Choice Molasses;
 10 kegs superior Golden Syrup—for sale, by E. L. SAMUEL.

sept 26

BOOTS, SHOES, AND LEATHER,

E. G. WEBSTER,
 No. 63 Pearl street, between Walnut and Vine,
 CINCINNATI, OHIO.

I HAVE just received 2,000 cases of Boots and Shoes, suited for Fall trade, with a large assortment of my own manufacture of Ladies' and Misses' and Children's Shoes, making a very desirable assortment which I will sell at low prices for cash or short notes. Country dealers are invited to call and examine my stock.

First of the Season.

MORRIS & HAMPTON
 ARE now receiving and opening at their store on St. Clair Street, next door to Piersen's Confectionary, their

FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps.

Just imported from the East, which, in variety, elegance, and style, equals, if not surpasses, any stock in this market. These articles are all new, having just been purchased from the best manufacturers in Philadelphia and New York. We invite particular attention to our unrivaled assortment of

FANCY SHOES,
 For both ladies' and gentlemen's wear, selected for Winter use, and to their excellent stock of HATS, from which any one can suit himself. We have an excellent stock of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
 We invite the public to call and examine this stock of goods, and assure them that they will find it to their advantage to purchase of us. Frankfort, Sept.—1854.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.

